[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE,

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON, JR.

VOLUME X .--- NO. 11.

ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING. JULY 12, 1861.

[We understand the following noble and patriotic poem was written on the occasion, of EXCRUCIATING EXIGENCIES OF A SINGLE the hoisting of the Confederate flag at Montgomery, Ala.]

OUR FLAG. BY ROBERT JOSSELYN. Up with our fing! The rising breeze Its beauties shall unfold, And, warmed with virgin charms like these, Who shall regret the old? Pure as a maiden's blushing cheek, Bright as her sparkling eye, White, red and blue together speak

Up with ourflag! The Southern hears Bests wildly at the sight, And millions from their slumber start To mingle in the fight, Long shall the Northmen rue the day. Their hirelings sallied forth, To meet, in battle's dread array, The freemen of the South.

Up with our flag! As one by one Its gathering stars shine out, Resplendent in the mid day's sun, Hark! to the answering shout! An armed Minerva starfs to life, A new Republic springs Aloft, from fratricidal strife, On Victory's buoyant wings.

Up with our flag! The impious hand, That dares to pluck it down, Shall perish, as by God's command, Death stricken by his frown. Around it shall the faithful cling With ready arm and eye. To guard it, as a sacred thing To live for or to die.

Up with our flag! The coming years Shall bring no blot or stain. No infant's wail, no mother's tears Shall follow, in its train. Emblem of honor, justice, law, Truth, love and purity, God bless our flug. The world ne'er saw Its peer on land or sen.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED .

BY ROYAL PATENT. This invaluable medicine is tinfailing in the enre of all those painful and dangerous dis cases incident to the female constitution. It moderates all excesses and removes all ob-atructions, from whatever cause, and aspeedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the mouthly period with regillarity CAUTION-These Pil's shou'd not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the first three months, as they are sure to bring on Mis carriage: but at every other time, and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteries, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have fail ed. Full directions in the pumphlet around each nackage, which should be carefully preserved.

A bottle containing 50 pills, and encircled A bottle containing 50 pills, and encircled with the Government Stamp of Great Britain an be sent post free for \$f and 6 postagestamps. General agent for U. S., Job Moses, Rochester Sold in Abheville by Bonatel McLatchlin, r. I. Branch, and C. H. Atlen, and all Druggists everywhere. Van Schack & Grierson, Charleston, Wholesale Agents. 7, 13t

IMPORTANT TO PLANTE

THE

RICHMOND FACTORY.

Richmond Co., Ga.,

CONTINUES to manufacture WOOLLEN and 16 for Twills-finding every material ex-cept the Wool. The extensive and constantly ingressing patronage the Factory has enjoyed for years past, assure the Proprietors that the

for years past, assure the Proprietors that the article of Winter Clothing for Negroes, made by them, has not been surpassed by any Cloth made North or South.

Recent extensive improvements, and others now being erected, enable us to keep up the standard of the Goods, and to secure an early inivery.

Planters, or others, who may wish to send us who to be made into Cloth, can send it dirty

or clean-if washed it should be done in cold water and done thoroughly. If sent dirty, whater half cent per yard for washing. Burry wool is ust objectionable. wood is not objectionable—the burn are re-mared by machinery. THE NAME OF THE OWREG SHOULD BE MARKED GPON EVERT PAKAGE SENT.
Wool seat by Beilroads in Georgia, Alabama

Wool seat by Railronds in Georgia, Alabama Pangesse, or South Carolina, to the Augusta Depot, with OWNER'S NAME and "Richmond Kattory" marked-upon it, will be regularly and promptly received, and the Cloth, when make returned to the point directed—
Each parest is made up in the turn scaired—
We would sepecially ures upon stateous the great necessity of sending in the Woolfas soon as elipped. I this rule is followed the parties would always be sure of having the Cloth in ample time.

ample time.
All instructions to Mesars. PLEMING ROWLANDS for Agents in Augusta, Ca.

A. JOHNSTON,
President Richmond Factory.
March 20, 1861, 48, 5m

SALT! SALT! SEVENTY FIVE SACES SALT, for eal, May 17, 1861, Seat

From the Southern Field and Fireside. BY TASSE DEMONT.

'What is to be done? What is not to be done? Here is my best shirt with two but tons off, and to save my life I can't find those bosom-studs. Oh, I am sorely tired. It is now ten o'clock, and I must be at Mrs. T.'s at eleven.' Thus en deshabille in part I talked to myself, walking back and forth in my room, looking in every nook and corner for bosom stude, and lamenting the unpropitious loss of two buttons. In drawers watch-pockets, trunks and valises I searched with unaccustomed zeal; but with no ruccess. Jumping to the door I bawled out with no little injury to my lungs, Socius, come here!' In a moment Socius stood be

'What the thunder are you grinning at, you relie of Cape Colony ! If you don't immediately return my bosom studs I will dress you in the highest style imaginable. Go, sir !'

·Master, I aint-

fore me in all his African glory.

'lf you don't--' I did not finish; a boot emphatically but badly thrown, informed him that my bosom studs were wanted, and with electric agility he disappeared. For two minutes I considered. Socius did not return. My wrath was unbounded. I am glad Socius did not return. Perhans one more search would end my trouble. Perhaps Socius had not seen the studs.

Again I searched, and was fortunate. I oor made button-holes, and at half-past ten I imagined myself immensely well suited in an unmentionable. It was very necessary that I should be at Mrs. T--'s at precise: ly eleven o'clock, and I now had just half

Socius, bring my razor and some warm water,' Socius comprehended the modulation of voice, and answered promptly, 'Yes ir, ves sir.'

.What! havn't you got the soap?" 'No. Marster; there is't a bit of soap

'Away, sir, bring me soap, or by all that's road I'li--' ·Marster-

I made a rush at Socius, he made a rush at the door. Socius was swif't of foot, and woided my grasp. 'Sonp,' I cried with an usensate emphasis, as he disappeared be-

as much soiled in appearance.

Do you dare to polish my boot in edeb inamuer? Take that, you descendant of Engenie did not know me. Ham, and struck him with a pair of trowsers, completely enveloping his colored physiognomy.

'Lor, marster,' exclaimed the terrified inlividual, fearful of the damage inflicted upm his person.

He returned with the boot highly polished. As he came in I observed the ungainly appearance of the white pants which I intended wearing, and with which I had strock him .I. was now-nearly eleven, and as I knew Engonie would expect me at that nour, a failure to arrive in time was above all things the most unpleasant to me. Now, having withdrawn my name from the ist of those who desire board in a private family, Socius acted as cook, washer and roner, and made himself generally useful' n alleviating the troubles and family difficulties of the humble parrator of the facts, whose discomfiture at the sight of the said trowsers was to magnitudinous. I had undoubtedly been the cause of the inglorious pretacle afforded by a vision of the panta; but Socius must be accountable, and with this decision I held the unmentionables be fore his astonished gaze a moment, and with the spring of a lioness I discovered nyself busily entertained in administering hat correction which Socius so justly deserved. In spite of all my endeavors to the contrary. Socius seemed more amused

han abused by my conduct. Bring my black pants." 'Yes, marster,'

Have my horse at the gate in two min-

Yes sir-yes sir.'

In spite of the crosses and trials I had net with during the morning, I was now properly apparelled, and appeared to no fisadvantage in my own mirror. I had in ten minutes to go to Mrs. T which was a mile distant, and leaving my room in a perfect inselstrom of disorder, I walked to the gate. Socius nor the bores

Socias | Socias # I predefend with spen torian voice. All was still. It were as impossible to tell my feelings as it was to illying the whereabouts of Seems and try hopes. I want to the making but there was

'Go, I must be there at eleven,' and with

the thought I took the only course the IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF borse and Socius could have taken. After a sharp run of many miles Bucephalus was overtaken. Seius, pale and trembling with fear and weariness, could not speak. He gazed at me with amazement and solicitude. I snatched my watch from my pocket. It wanted five minutes to eleven. I was saved. I was mounted and with a glance at myself and horse, I said cooly, Socius, you are a good servant-I will be at home at midnight., I gave him a coin. and instructed him to have supper ready at midnight. I felt immensely happy as the cool breeze fanned my cheek, and my beautiful horse bounded swiftly along the smooth road. I was calm and happy although I had just emerged from a conflict with Socius, which would have annoyed the consciences of some; but for every frown of the morning I now had two smiles, Eugenie could not ixagine from my appearance that I possessed any temper not praiseworthy in the eyes of those we love. Eleven o'clock found m's in the parlor at

ing as beautiful as Hebe. 'Ah, Eugenie,' I exclaimed in a low voice Angelo would have stood amazed at your loveliness.

Mrs. T---'s, where I found Eugenie, look-

She pouted and replied, 'You were al most too late.

'No. no, the pleasure I anticipated would not have allowed me to fail in being with you at this moment; but the party is leav-

Eugenie took my arm, and we followed the happy company of boys and girls to the spot where we are to spend the the day, in fishing. It was a pleasant place, shaded by great oaks and maples. The stream was large and clear as a translugent lake, and abounded in fish of severed kinds. While all were gazing at their hooks in silence, I was only too happy in being beside Eugenie who did not incline to participate in the

Why do you not fish?' inquired she ooking m in the face.

'I do love the sport, but when I rememper that the innocent tribe is at home, and among those they love, I think it cruel to entice them and barbarously anatch them away to die. Do you not think so ?'

Eugenie did not reply, but she appreciahind the co ner of the office. I found soap ted my kindness for all things, and gave and in five mintes my chin was neatly me a look that repaid me for such a manifestation of goodness of heart. Great heavens! Suppose she had seen me inflicting Yes, Marver. Socius came with the boot the chastisement upon the person of Socius, that I had thrown at Life. Of course it that I had administered to him in the fore noon. My conscience smole me ; but thanks to my capacity for concealing my feelings,

That is a pretty rose you have Eugenic. 'Yes,' said she, but the reflections it prings to my mind are not as heartiful as

'What are they, dear?' The thought is from Festus :

Oh! love is like the rose.
And a month it may not see,
Ere it withers where it grows— But, Eugenie, it is not true! Do vo hink my love for you could wither in month ! No ! not in eternity. Protesiations of love may cease, but true love will

ever leave a trace of its delight in the har-Eugenie was silent. We watched the ittle waves of the chrystal stream, as a stray sunbeam played upon them. Long we sat beneath the old moss-covered tree inhaling the breath of bainy spring, and

revelling in the pictured happiness of future life and tove. I knew well that Eugenie's heart was wholly mine, and I felt a peber love was unchangeable. 'Twas midnight, when I reached hom and Socius gould not be found. After

esing my lungs to the best purpose I could in trying to inform him of my return, I entered my room. There lay Socius upon my bed, in a death-like sleep. My umbrella and riding whip were alternately used in dispelling the rural charms of mor pheus; but to my ineffable horror, with one strong leap he fell upon the table. So great was my passion. I followed him. He gained the door, and in a few seconds we were fast leaving our home; but Socius kept a few paces in front, although I used superhuman exertions to outstrip him. Oh, on we fless. I had almost overtaken the shony villain. A dark ubject loomed up before me, and I fell suddenly, recollecting no more.

Best morning I swoke late. Socies, am I hart!

And I was ; for, after milking an examination, I found my legs infinitely damaged and a subland. In a week I was well; he my hopediffs had sublated a consideral

RATES OF POSTAGE.

AMERICA.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confede rate States of America do enact, That so much of the first section of an Act entitled 'an Act to prescribe the rates of postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes, approved February 23. 1861, as relates to sealed packages containing other than printed or written matter, including money packages, be and the same is hereby so amended as to require that such parkages shall be rated by weight, and charged the rates of letter postage.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the second section of said Act be amended as follows, to wit : That all newspapers published within the Confederate States, not exceeding three ounces in weight, and sent from the office of publication to actual fatal results already. It is now leading us to but which he is now putting to use against a and bona fide subscribnrs within the Confederate States, shall be charged with postage as follows to wit: The postage on the regular numbers of a newspaper, published weekly, shall be ten cents per quarter; papers, published semi-weekly, double that amount; papers, published six times a week, six times that omount; and papers published daily, seven times that amount. And on newspapers weighing more than three ounces, there shall be charged on each additional onnce, in addition to the foregoing rates: On those published once a week, five cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce per quarter; on those published twice a week, ten cents per ounce per quarter; on those published three times a week, fifteen cents per ounce per quarter; on those published six times a week, thirty cents per ounce per quarter; and on those published daily, thirty five cents per ounce per quarter. And periodicals published oftener than bi-monthly shall be charged as newspapers. And other periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit: The postage on the regular numbers of a periodical, published within the Confederate States, not exceeding one and a half ounces in weight, and published monthly, shall be two and a half cents per quarter; and for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce two and a half eents additional; if published semimonthly, double that amount. And periodicals published quarterly or bi monthly shall be charged two cents an ounce; and regular subscribers to newspapers and periodicaly shall be required to pay one guarters postage thereon in advance, at the office of delivery, unles paid at the office where published. And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, and not exceeding three ounces in weight, and published within the Confederate States, two cents; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, two cents additional; and in all cases the portage shall be pre-paid by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General shall direct ; and books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be charged with postage, to be pre-paid by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General may direct. at two cents an ounce for any distance. Bud upon all newspapers, periodical and books, as aforesaid, published beyond the limits of the Confederrie States, there shall be charged postage at double the foregoing specified rates. The publishers of newspapers or periodicals within the Confederate States, may send and receive to and from culiar selfish satisfaction in believing that each other, from their respective offices of publication, one copy of each publication free of postage. All newspapers unsealed circulars, or other unsealed printed trainsient matter, placed in any post office, not for transmission but for delinery only, shall

be charged postage at the rate of one cent: SEO. 3. And be it further enacted. That he third section of the above recired Aut be and the same is hereby so smended as to authorize the Postmaster General to provide and furnish fen cent stamps and stamped envelopes; and that the pravisions, restrictions and penalties - prescribed by said section of said Act, for violations of the mine, stumps and stamped envelopes, shall, in all copects, apply to the denomination of stamps and stamped envelopes herein pro-

the provise contained in the fifth section of the said Act, be so smeaded as to extend to the Chief of the Contents, Appoint

subject to the restrictions and penalties prescribed by the said proviso; and that this act take effect and be in force, from and af-

HOWELL COBB. President of the Congress. Approved May 13, 1861. JEFF. DAVIS.

THE WAR---WHEN SHALL THE END BE. he subjoined paragraphs are from the conclusion of an editorial article in the New York Journal of Commerce, of Friday last. There the article will be read with interest :

We have said, and we now repeat, that the since the war began, they have been as constantly deceived and misled in every particushow the strength and resources of the South, characterized the editorial and news columns the minds of men at fhe North, that the error once elevated to his position. could only be corrected by some such lescon a's was received at Great Bethel, which may thus, perhaps, be productive of good on the whole. It is beginning to dawn on men's minds that this contest is not an affair of a day, or a month or a year. If the end is to be the conquering of the Southern armies and people, that end probably very far distant. Let no man up the contest? If the South are beaten, is reumstances. There is, therefore, little hope

a thunder-cloud on the Times, charging them with treason, and flutly pronouncing it to be reason in any one to propose a compromise pefore we had finished the war! But we are

iving in cooler times. Another possible end of the war is in the occurrence of another revolution in the South. party there some day. If we are to believe the Republican papers, the South has actually a majority of Union men, who are held down by mobe. We don't believe any such thing. We don't believe there are ten Union men in South Carolina. There were many such in all the seceded States. But the attempt at coercion by arms has carried them nearly all over for the present. Is there a sune American who believes that any amount of physical force will ever prevail to make Union men out of Americans who don't choose to be such ! Can you starve them into it? Is there the remotest hope that a long war will make friends out of enemies! So long as the North stands where it stood six months ago, and says to the South, "you must yield, back down from all excuse, any plea, any argument by which to move your doubting friends, you must give up at once -so long as the North maintains this

ground, just so long the war will continue. not believe, if the South were success ful, and overran the North with their armies hat a Northern man would lay down his arms so long as there remained a rock to hide behind while he fired, or a mountain side from which to hurt down stones on his foes. Nor do we clieve any less of Southern men.

When Juckson overcame the South Caroli isas in the matter of the revenue laws it will be remembered that the tariff bill was offanged, and thus an excuse was given to the rebels for laying down their arms, Too many persons rorger this important part of this nulliflustion

In all wars between equal, or bearly equal owers, the rule has been to ask everything. mand. In all contests the necessity of a compromise in the end is absolute. It is not in one of a thousand wars that any result is reached otherwise.

10 10 10 Acres 10 Cost of the Wan The New York World States at the close of thir year will be three the population of the North at twenty millione. would require a tax of over-seventeen dolhas expenses of the Aret, year, of those war When the Northern people come to realize the feet that this debt has been inanged merely to gratify partitan hate, with no prospect of their being benefitted by the mounts of the wee, they will doubt the day they gade shall directed to

GEN. MCCLELLAM.

While we feel nothing but contempt for Gen. Scott, and are assured that he has an adversary in Gen. Beauregard who is fully his equal, or, rather, much his superior, we must confess time of war to resort to volunteer soldiers to a slight feeling of uneasiness relative to the movements about to be commenced in Northwestern Virginia, under the immediate command of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, and we are ompelled to acknowledge him as a powerful opponent, and one who will give us much trouble before matters are settled. Gen. McClellan is a thorough commander, in

every sense of the work, and is a commander are errors in it, which will be readily detected who understands the art of warfare thoroughby the reader-one is the intimation of a pos- ly, one who can plan and carry out a campaign sible revolution in the South; nevertheless, correctly, and one, too, who will perform all his actions in a rapid and effectual manner, unless met by a powerful opponent. He is a man North has been deceived and misled into this in the prime of life, was in service in Mexico. war by the Northern Republecan press; and and was also one of the three military com-1856. His report of that campaign evinces a lar relating to the force, the ability and the thorough military education, to which he comcourage of the foe. This deception has led to bines the practical knowledge there acquired. destruction. The suppression of truths which large portion of that country which sent him there to gain that information. His position the misrepresentation of their financial and is second to Scott, and should old "Fuss and commissuriat resources, the false reports of Feathers" take it into his head to resign the their disaffection, desertion, sickness, &c., have command of Lincoln's horder, to assume a similar position in the region of Hades, under his of the papers alluded to, and have so misled saturic majesty, Gen. McClellan will be at

With such a man to contend against, our Government should be cautious of whom they send against him. It should by all means be thorough military chieftain, not a civilian general, and we greatly fear that if that see tion of Virginia is given to Gen. Wise alone we shall speedily have to chronicle his defeat, and his being entirely out-generaled by his promise himself that the battle of Manassas opponent. In fact no man could so well opeunction, now apparently near, will be decisive rate in that section as our President himself, of the war. If we are beaten at that point, could be be spared from his executive duties; s there any Northerner who proposes to give but if such cannot be the case, let Col. Hardee who long held a similar position with McClellan here any probability that Southerners will in the United States army, that of captain of yield the concest any more than we would? cavarly, or Gen. Bragg, of artillery notoriety. They are Americans, blood of our blood, our or Gen. Lee, be sent to conduct the campaign brothers, cousins, friends-and they reason, against him, and not trust our cause in that think and feel just as we should under similar direction to raw recruits under a raw general. Let the experience of the federalists generals, f an end of the war by a decisive battle or a Pierce and Butler, at Great Bethel, answer as a warning to us not to trust important positi-Another possible end of the war is one that one and movements to brigadier or major gene nay now be talked of freely, though a few rals selected from civil life, even though they weeks since it was impossible to mention it, be as popular and prominent as ex Governo We lately published a very mild letter from a Henry A. Wisc. The matter at stake is en-St. Louis correspondent, suggesting a possible tirely too important to permit of such action prace by compromise. The Hartford Times and we hope to see a large force under some copied it, and the Hartford Courant burst like competent commander dispatched at once to operate aginst Gen. McClellan .- Charleston Evening News.

Art IMPORTANT MATTER .- The Cotton Planters Convention, which met in Macor, Ga., on the 11th, recommended the assembling of another, to meet on the 4th of July next. The im-It may be that the States which went mad for portance of such a meeting can be seen at a secession s few months ago, may change. In glance. But little time is now given, and our other words, there may be a strong Union planters all through the country should hold

It is in the power of the cotton planters to do great deal for their country. They have al ready responded liberally, and will continue to respond to gny demand made upon them Let them then meet in council from every county in every State, and we doubt not their patriotic action will be a fit celebration of tha day, which heretofore we have all delighted to honor. Let their conduct make the 4th of July, 1861, as celebrated as the 4th of July, 1776 .-Mont. (Ala.) Mail, June 26,

A WORD TO MOTBERS .- Consider your religious duty to take out door exercise, without fail, each day. Sweeping and this, and give it up; we will not give you any trotting round the house will not take its place; the exhibitaration of the open air and hange of scene are absolutely necessary O, I know all about 'Lucy, gown that i not finished ! and 'Tommy's jacket, and even his coat, his buttonless coat thrown in your lap, as if to the last ornee to the camel's back; still I say-up-and out!-Is it not more important that your children, in their tender years, should not be left motherless and that they should not be born to that feeble constitution of bodywhich will blight every earthly blessing.

Let buttons and strings go ; you will take hold of them with more vigor and patience when you return, bright and refreshed and if every stitch is not finished at just such a moment, (and it is discouraging not but to be content with a small part of the de- to be able to sympathize in your labor, even with your best efforts,) still remember that she who halb done what she could is entitled to no mean praise. Your husband i undoubtedly the best of men, though there are malicious people who might answer says Congress may as well make up to mind that was not anyther madb for him !" Still be would never to the end of time dream what you were dying of. So accept our svice and take the matter in hand yoursel

- Kanny Burness and thousand the

TREATMENT OF OUR PRIVATEER PRIS-ONERS. Where a nation does not keep up a large

standing army, it becomes necessary in or land militia. Where a nation has co large forces at sea, in the shape of fleets of regular war vessels, it is necessary to resort to volunteer war vessels or privateers. Such is now the case of the Confederate States. The ships of-war of the late United States, of which the Confederate States were a very considerable portion, belonged to a very considerable extent to these Confederate States, having been built, in large part, with money contributed by them, and for their benefit and protection. But we have been wholly deprived of our fair proportion. The whole naval armament of he late United States has been unjustly seized and appropriated, contrary to all quity by the remaining fraction of the ate Union. The Confederate States thus robbed of their naval forces, have found it lesirable in the war now progressing, to have recourse to the militia of the sea, and save issued their failitary commissions to as many as are willing to engage in naval warfare with our Northern enemy. The Savannah and her crew recently left this port to assist in fighting the battles of the South by sea, and were unfortunately capured by the United States brig Perry. By the laws of nations and the customs of civilized warfare, these men were prisoners of war-nothing more, nothing less. They are entitled to the humane treatment of prisoners of war. Except for security, it is not customary to handcuff prisoners, nor to rest them as felons, Yet the blood of our readers has already boiled, in reading the brutal and outrageous treatment which has been practiced in New York upon these nen-citizens who have bravely undertaken o do their part in meeting our enemy at sea, under anthority of our Government, and according to the customs of nations, It is to be hoped that a speedy requital will be meted out to such Northern prisoners of war as are row in possession of our Government. We trust that upon the spot an equal number at Richmond bave already been, or will be, loaded with irons and put into a place corresponding as near as may be with the condemned criminals' cells of the New York Toombs. We trust that Scott Lincoln will be formally notified of the fact, under a flag of truce, and fur ther advertised that if a hair of the heads of our privateersmen perish, the lives of as many of Northern prisoners of war will instantly pay the forfeit. It seems to us that such a course appears called for by every dictate of humanity and of self preservation and respectability as a people. The protection of the life of the citizen is the first and highest duty of any govern-

erate States. - Mercury. CAMP JOKES .- It is said that Gen. Magruder, in command at Yorktown, is not a nember of the temperance soccety, and the Boys, who are sometimes rather dry, have not failed to discover that fact, and perhaps. ospeak pretty freely of it sometimes. Among these was Private Winship Stedman; of this town. On the day after Stedman had performed an act of great gallabity in the scouting party from Bethel Church, he was confounded at a peremptory order to appear before the General, enforced by a ention of soldiers. He was norble to deide whether he was to be shot or reprimanded, till he reached the General's tent and was sterniy addressed thus: Private Stedman Aunderstand that you have said hat old Magrader drinks all the liquor in . Yorkiown and won't let you have a drop. You shall say so on longer sir. Walk to and take a drink. I commend you for your ravory !- Fayetteville Observer.

ment to whom he looks for protection in re-

turn for allegiance. The soldier, defending

that country more than any merely private

ci izens, is entitled to all the security the

whole power of the State, exercised to the

uttermost, is capable of extending. Let it

be seen and felt to be something to be a

itizen and defender of one of the Confed-

Why should one who tells a falsehood. pe considered good authority is. Ann. — Ba-cause be ean be re lied on.

Trions know what's the matter! castle ady at a plane, I can't play avail to highe." A soung man standing by tematked O ron 'to sully debing for compliments.' Beg the give of a strategy with welling

ikely to encosed in it.